

THE DAILY WORKER

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For the Organization of the Un-
organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IRELAND is not yet free from the grip of imperial Britain, but what a calamity it would be for the Irish-American capitalist politicians if a St. Patrick's day came around without there being some legitimate excuse for pulling the lion's tail. The president of the Irish Free State in a message to the World expresses the hope that every son and daughter of Erin in the United States will be true to their ancient patrimony. What their patrimony is beyond slaving for a living, we are at a loss to know. As long as they keep thumping their chests and imploring Jehovah via the Pope for consolation they may forget their misery in life and look forward to a nice little pair of wings when the grim reaper yields his scythe.

WETHER the St. Patrick of the annual Fifth Avenue parade ever existed in the flesh is a moot question. Bruce Barton might do worse than write a book on: "The St. Patrick Nobody Knows." In the early days of "scientific socialism" in Ireland anti-papal adherents of what went for socialism—as a matter of fact its proponents were left wing theosophists—oscillated between the theory that St. Patrick never existed or that he was a magician like the rest of the priests of that period. Some radicals attributed all the woes of Ireland to the saint who, if reports be true, was a rather decent fellow and no blue nose reformer.

THAT he was a good politician is beyond question, granting that he is not a mythical character. It appears that he did not waste much time explaining the program and platform of christianity to the then Irish. He stepped right up to the old druids and beat them at their own game. They were getting away with murder for generations. They had the masses buffaloes with their miracles. They could bring on storms at will, walk upon the waters and return to land with dry feet. They could turn the rebellious into any kind of an animal that appealed to their conception of appropriate punishment. They were on the top of the heap and the populace had a mighty respect for the gods that could delegate so much power to their servants.

WHEN St. Patrick landed in Ireland the old druids smelled a rival. The easiest way to dispose of rivals in those days was to lop off their heads. But when the headmen came along bent on saving Ireland from a bitter factional struggle, the alien saint would drop to his knees and ask for divine assistance. Then things would happen to his foes. Either the latter would be suddenly converted to a new faith or they would grow wings and become sparrows or pigeons. Then Jehovah would send a flight of hawks along and the druidic headmen would soon be reposing in the innards of the carnivorous birds. Saint Patrick would then thank his god and the audience would swear allegiance to the envy of the new deity.

HERE was no waste of time here preaching the philosophy of christianity. Patrick delivered the goods. Having conquered everything in his path he finally ran into the big guns of the old priesthood. "Now," they said, "we will fix this upstart, who is out to rob us of our leadership." They challenged the saint to play at miracles with them. He accepted. He that he was taking a chance but he had confidence in his leader. The druids rolled up their sleeves, spat in their fists and went to work. Rods were turned into snakes, but no sooner would the serpents begin to make a beeline for Patrick than he would thumb his nose at one of them.

(Continued on Page Three)

FASCISTI MAKE VAIN THREATS TO PREVENT SORMENTI MEETING

Announcement that a huge mass meeting to protest the deportation of Enzo Sorrenti, active in the Italian labor movement, would be held at Phillipsburg Hall, Yonkers, Sunday, has brought forth threats from various fascist groups that they would prevent the meeting.

For the past few days the Yonkers papers have been trying to terrify the local populace with the "record" of Sorrenti and Carlo Treca, announced as the principal speakers at the meeting.

Treca, radical journalist, and editor of "Il Martello," served one year

Basso Picks Out Three More For Arrest

Gold Holds Green Guilty For Stool Pigeon Work

Three more fur workers, marked by reactionary International officials for persecution, were arrested yesterday, on John Doe warrants, upon "identification" of Bernard Basso, the right wing tool who has so far caused the arrest of 5 other workers in connection with the well-known Mineola strike case.

Victims of Right Wing.
Oscar Mileaf, Joseph Katz and Martin Rosenberg were those taken into custody today, and with Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, I Shapiro, S. Mencher, Jack Schneider, and Otto Lenhard, they will be called for a hearing at Mineola today.

That the wholesale arrest of innocent workers is being instigated by the International officers is evident from the fact that those whom Basoff is "identifying" have absolutely no connection with the Mineola case, which was pressed originally by a Rockville Center contractor who declared his shop had been damaged during the strike by members of the union.

The workers now being arrested on Basoff's charge are among the most active union members and are those whom the International is anxious to put behind prison bars in order to carry on its union-smashing campaign.

Basoff, with two detectives, is seen constantly in the fur market nowadays, waiting to take into custody the next worker whom the International wants to make its victim.

Gold Protests.
Protest against this outrageous and illegal procedure was made yesterday in a letter sent to President Green of the American Federation of Labor by Ben Gold, general manager of the Furriers Joint Board.

Holds Green Guilty.
This communication holds Green directly responsible for this campaign of persecution and provocation and for the resultant criminal brutalities of the police who beat Jack Schneider after his arrest on Tuesday; and also beat Philip Klapberg, an operator who was arrested on Wednesday after he had been attacked by the right wing thugs. Klapberg was left unconscious, lying in a pool of blood in the police station for several hours.

Green Doesn't Care.
"Brother Green, honorable president of the American Federation of Labor," says Gold's letter, "the blood of the fur workers whose only crime is that they have dared to choose a Communist leadership, may be worthless to you. These fur workers, because they have the courage to support logically their leaders, who happen to disagree with your methods and your policies, apparently may, according to you, be bound by the police and slaughtered by thugs and gangsters.

Don't Expect Green's Help.
"Please don't misunderstand me. I am not writing to you about the cruelties suffered by the fur workers because I expect you to use your office and authority to stop these outrages. After all is said and done, what does it matter to you and Brother Matthew Woll and your other appointees if several fur workers become crippled for life, as long as this helps you to achieve your purpose?"

Remember Green's Treachery.
"But the Joint Board, and I, as its manager—do concern ourselves with the lives and welfare of the fur workers. Permit us to assure you that this whole procedure, initiated

(Continued on Page Five)

Morality Minor Issue
Says Anderson As He
Attacks Bad Grammar

"It's impossible to be immoral anymore," said Sherwood Anderson, noted novelist, on his return here from a sojourn in Europe. "The only salvation for sound immorality is to restore long skirts," said Anderson. "Unimaginative people need something to work their imaginations on and the long skirts would turn the trick."

Asked his views regarding censorship of novels, Anderson said ownership should be applied only to bad grammar and poor style.

British Failed To Prove Case, Says Pravda

Seems to Think China Part Of British Empire

MOSCOW, Feb. 28. (By Mail)—Today's "Pravda" declares that the people of the Soviet government has completely refuted the apparent proofs offered in the note of the British government.

The British note declares the "Pravda" was particularly weak in connection with the Chinese question although Chamberlain quoted from speeches of Soviet statesmen made upon Soviet soil concerning the perspectives of the Chinese revolution.

The Soviet answer declared that the Soviet government according to the agreement of 1924 had refrained from supporting persons and organizations "pursuing the aim of stirring up discontent or insurrection in any part of the British empire."

Even if the legendary "Soviet agents" referred to by the British note had been proved not to be legendary, Chamberlain would only then be justified in his complaints on the assumption that China was a part of the British empire. It was a fact that the British government was sending British troops and British warships to China although it spoke continually of non-interference in Chinese affairs.

The Soviet note declared that the

(Continued on Page Two)

Big Loot From Cotton.

Reed told the jury a story of how

Sapiro operated the southern cotton cooperative.

After Sapiro got \$142,000 in fees from the association, said

Reed, a receivership was asked because it was in bad financial straits.

Reed next followed Sapiro's activities into Kentucky where the plain-tive organized tobacco growers.

Says Sapiro Lobbyist.

The evidence will show that Sapiro went through the states lobbying to get state legislatures to enact bills validating the contracts of his cooperatives," said Reed.

Reed declared Sapiro had told the

farmers that the average earnings of each cotton worker's family was \$340 a year.

Sapiro told them their low returns were due to the middle man's profits," Reed shouted, "and yet he took these same middle men into his associations and let them fatten and fatten upon the farmers."

Promises to Child Slaves.

"He told them that if his cooperative plan went through 320,000 women and children who had worked in the cotton fields could return to their homes. He said the whole trouble in the south was the rotten marketing system, he said the cooperative system would establish a new system of prosperity throughout the south."

War Finance Board Aids.

Reed definitely linked Eugene Meyer, Jr., former head of the War Finance Corporation, to Sapiro's cooperative program.

The Missourian charged Sapiro had boasted he was the only man who could get loans of government money from Meyer.

"The boast," said Reed, "was made to North Carolina tobacco growers."

Then Reed charged Sapiro with

breaking his promises to farmers.

"We will show you that these promises were never fulfilled," Reed asserted.

"We will show that Sapiro

then made threats against the individuals who would not come into his associations and threats against the town in which they lived."

(Continued on Page Two)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

150 BRONX SHOE
SALESMEN STRIKE
OVER CONDITIONS

Fighting Open Shop and Extra Long Hours

By STELLA UNGER.
(Worker Correspondent).

More than 150 shoe salesmen, mem-

bers of the Bronx Retail Shoe Sales-

men's Union, affiliated with the

United Hebrew Trades, went out on

strike Monday night.

Samuel Schwartz, chairman of the

union, said that a previous attempt

had been made by the union to ar-

bitrate at a conference held on Thurs-

day, Feb. 10th, but the bosses re-

fused to discuss the matter with the

union; they subsequently declared an

open shop policy, firing all the sales-

men who belonged to the union.

All Come Out.

Due to the complete and thor-

ough organization of the salesmen, not a

single one out of the 150 remained on

the job when the strike call was

made. All salesmen employed at the

present time, therefore, are scabs. The

strike is effective throughout the

Bronx.

Want Better Conditions.

The demands of the strikers are

simply better conditions. They now

work from 9 in the morning until

midnight. They have no holidays ex-

cept Sunday, and legal holidays are

rarely observed. Time-off during the

week is an unheard of privilege to

these men.

The strikers are, of course, also

fighting for complete and unreserved

recognition of the union.

The Amalgamated will be the

help of all unionists in this vicinity

to win the strike.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

To Offer Proof Sapiro Cheats Farmers

Reed Says Ford's Opponent Drained "Cooperatives"

DETROIT, Mich., March 17.—Sen. Jim Reed, presidential possibility for the democratic party, today defended Henry Ford, the richest man in America, with a great outpouring of eloquence against Aaron Sapiro who is suing Ford for a million dollars for libel.

"Ford's defense will be that the Dearborn Independent printed the truth about Sapiro," said Reed. He relegated to the background the charges of "Jewish control," said nothing about the "radical" accusations made against Sapiro by Ford, and declared that every charge that Sapiro maligned the farmers by a series of fake cooperatives would be preposterous.

Reed pictured Sapiro as a clever schemer, who wanted to corner the agricultural markets of the world, and did not care who he injured in the process, nor by what untruthful advertising he accomplished his ends. He charged that Sapiro and his friends looted the "cooperatives" thru exorbitant salaries, even when they knew the pools were about to fail.

Sapiro Dislikes New Trend.

An effort by Sapiro's attorneys to stop this line of argument resulted did not care who he injured in the process, nor by what untruthful advertising he accomplished his ends.

Reed, a receiver, was asked because it was in bad financial straits.

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ORDERS JERSEY SCHOOL TO LET NEGRO BOY IN

Raison Says Son Sent to Unhealthy Building

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—Supreme Court Justice Frank T. Lloyd here today signed an order asked by John F. Raison, a Negro, directing the board of education of Berkeley township to admit Raison's son, Frank, 10 years old, to the Toms River public school, or, failing that, to show cause on April 6 next for refusing to admit the boy to that school.

While Raison was asking for this order, State Senator Alexander Simpson, democrat of Hudson County, introduced a bill in the senate, making the segregation of children "by reason of color, race or religion," a misdemeanor.

To Insanitary Building.

Raison said that his son, Frank, had been attending the Toms River school for the last two years. On February 1 last, Frank and 21 other Negro children were taken out of the Toms River school, and moved to a school established in a Negro church at Bushwick. The church building has walls without plaster, retains moisture, is cold and damp, poorly heated, and unsanitary, and drinking water there is kept in an unsanitary galvanized pail, Raison said in an affidavit.

Color Discrimination.

"I believe I have a right to have my child educated in the school nearest his home," Raison said. "That is, the Dover township school at Toms River, a half mile from where the boy lives. My son has been and still is excluded from that school because he is a Negro, which means he is excluded because of his color."

British Imperialists Failed to Prove Their Case, Says "Pravda"

(Continued from Page One) only concrete accusation raised against the Soviet government was in connection with the so-called "Zinoviev letter" which was manufactured in the workshops of the British secret police and which helped the existing British government to win the election campaign. It was a well-known fact that this letter was a forgery and that up until now no one has been punished for it. This forgery was used as a threat to break off diplomatic relations as a threat to peaceful relations.

The "Pravda" writes: "The more groundless the British accusations are the queerer they become. Chamberlain for instance, is not satisfied with Kamenev. We do not know whether perhaps Chamberlain has been instructed by Mussolini to express the dissatisfaction of the latter with Kamenev. If that is not the case why does Chamberlain consider it necessary to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Ambassador in Italy? When only Anglo-Russian relations are under discussion? Or perhaps in the meantime Italy has become a part of the British empire? And the presence of the Soviet agent Kamenev there is not agreeable to Scotland Yard?"

Answers With Dignity.

The Soviet government had, declared the "Pravda", despite the absurdity of the accusations made against it and despite the challenging tone of the British note, answered with the greatest reserve. The Soviet government had exhibited great self-control and a great will for peace by expressing once again its complete preparedness to settle all differences and conflicts by peaceful negotiations. However, the cabinet of Diehard was pursuing its own plans. There was a certain danger in this and it was the task of the working masses to curb the conservative extremists.

Protest Treaty.

(Special To The Daily Worker.) ODESSA, U. S. S. R.—Odessa and Balto held many meetings, protesting the ratification by Italy of the Bessarabian protocol.

The Red International of Labor Unions in a manifesto to all trade unions which participated in the recent anti-imperialist congress at Brussels declares that it considers it its class duty to respond to the appeal of the congress and is prepared to do everything in its power to meet its decisions.

The Red International of Labor Unions as previously declared publicly, is willing to take part in any conference called to elaborate practical measures for the establishment of the unity of the international trade union movement.

Mothers' Clubs Ask That Rent Laws Be Continued In N. Y.

Governor Alfred E. Smith has received a resolution adopted by representatives of 105 mothers' clubs at a conference held at the Pennsylvania Hotel that demands that the emergency rent laws be continued, unsanitary tenements scrapped, and that a city ordinance be enacted permitting the erection of low-priced tax-exempt houses.

William Pickens' New Book Will Be Issued By The Soviet Union

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the recently formed "Hands Off China Committee," has received a letter from Moscow informing him that his latest book, "Bursting Bonds," will shortly be published by the state publishing trust.

The letter follows: "My dear Mr. Pickens: 'Your three letters and the copy of 'Bursting Bonds' I received a few days ago. Many thanks for them. About 'Bursting Bonds': it is just the kind of book I was looking after—it is a matter of some petty formalities, which are going to be settled on coming Monday the 14th (so informed me Mr. Lundberg) and the book will be accepted by the 'Gosplan' (governmental publishing) for the purpose of translating it.

"As a matter of fact I have already translated the Chapter 'Arkansas traveler' and will see it put in press (probably in the 'Evening Moscow'). Further information I will send to you, as soon as will get them.

"Very truly yours
Signed ELIAS SREDNIK
Moscow, Russia
Zenitny Val 47, Apt. 1a

SACASA SECURES MORE VICTORIES OVER U. S. AGENT

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, March 17.—Dr. Juan Sacasa, liberal leader, and constitutional president of Nicaragua today stated that his forces had met with "tremendous success" in their campaign against the government troops of President Diaz in the past few days.

In Spite of Marines.

"In spite of American intervention," Sacasa said, "my forces experienced the greatest success of the war on Monday when they captured Boaco, following their victory up on Tuesday with the capture of San Jeronimo, Acoyapa and Tierra Azul, where they secured quantities of arms and ammunition from the enemy."

"Huge reinforcements will be brought up to these cities, to prepare for the attack which General Gomez is expecting from General Moncada at Tierra Azul."

The liberals here are now extremely hopeful of success, and are celebrating the reported victories.

Fight in Matagalpa.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, March 17.—Fighting has been in progress the past three days in the Matagalpa district, according to news reaching here today. It is believed that the result may determine the outcome of the revolution.

No Peace If Diaz Wins.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 17.—A peace mission which was to have started for Puerto Cabezas to attempt to urge Dr. Sacasa, liberal leader to give up his efforts to win military success, has been abandoned as those interested feel that the war will be brought to a conclusion by a decisive battle before they could reach Puerto Cabezas. They expected the recent battle in which Diaz was beaten to be a victory for him.

Diaz announces that he lost sixty-one dead and seventy wounded in the battles at San Jeronimo and Tierra Azul on Tuesday.

Admiral Latimer has left for Corinto, but prior to his departure he congratulated the editors of La Prensa for their initiative in putting the tobacco crop to the cooperative to market.

The paper, carrying international news service dispatches, for the benefit of American marines and sailors.

THE DAILY SYMPOSIUM

Conducted by Eggamiat.

The Question.

What do you believe will be the outcome of the Ford-Sapiro trial?

The Place.

Tremont Avenue corner Boston Road.

The Answers.

Sam Koral, Boston Road, Bronx, restaurant employee: "Tehre is no racial issue involved. Sapiro is simply out for publicity. No doubt Ford will win since there is so much money backing him."

Louis Des Ruisseaux, Bronx Ave., Bronx, woodworker: "Ford will win out with his hands down."

Harry Goldberg, East 178th St., mechanic: "Sapiro won't win because the jury and judge are gentiles. It is undoubtedly due to Ford's influence that the Jews were barred from the jury."

Henry J. Sullivan, Daly Ave., Bronx, bookkeeper: "It is difficult to foretell what a jury will do. I believe that Sapiro will win. This is not the first time Ford has made himself ridiculous."

Mrs. H. Winters, College Ave., Bronx, housewife: "Sapiro will win if the jury is unbiased. It is high time that Ford should be taught a lesson. Sapiro deserves credit for defending the Jewish race."

Organize the Traction Workers

ARTICLE VIII.—THE 1905 STRIKE—WHO CAUSED IT?

By ROBERT MITCHELL

The picture which has thus far been presented of the New York Traction situation, particularly of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is so striking and unusual that it becomes difficult to understand how the conditions have continued in this way for over a score of years: Fearful overwork, starvation pay, vile and unsanitary working conditions, a "reptile" company union sappling the life blood of the workers, an organized spy system which poisons all possible trust and comradeship among the workers and hounds their daily lives—how have these things gone on for so many years without the most violent kind of rebellion?

They Have Fought.

The answer is that there have been rebellions; some of the bitterest and most violent in labor history. That the Interborough workers have not repaid the rewards of their struggles has not been their fault, as will be shown. That they remain still with our unrecognized organization to protect them and advance their interests, is due to a peculiar kind of betrayal which has been practised upon them.

Nor should it be supposed that the traction workers have always been unorganized. To many men on the line and particularly to workers in other trades who can not look back with accuracy for a quarter of a century, it may come as a surprise that the Interborough once had a most powerful and militant labor organization.

Previous to the year 1905, the Interborough was not only organized, but it was affiliated with two of the most powerful national labor organizations in the country, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America. The motormen and conductors were affiliated with the B. of L. E. and most of the other workers with the Amalgamated. The heads of the local divisions were three honest and hard working leaders who remind one, as he reads of their struggle against the Interborough of Lavin, Back, Phelan and Walsh who put up such a heroic battle against that unscrupulous company last July. The leaders of the 1905 strike were Jencks, Pinney and Pepper. The first two were of the locals affiliated with the B. of L. E. and the last, of the Amalgamated.

National Civic Federation.
Now, if you have never heard of the National Civic Federation, the first guess you will make is that it is an organization of Fascists and American Legionists; secondly that it is a body of labor officials. You are right in both guesses! But your guesses were not so difficult after all, for everyone knows by this time that organizations whose motives

are to disrupt labor unions and corrupt labor officials invariably adopt such a name as the above to serve as a disguise for their real purpose.

In the case of the National Civic Federation, its vicious activities are all the more effective because it becomes difficult to understand how the conditions have continued in this way for over a score of years: Fearful overwork, starvation pay, vile and unsanitary working conditions, a "reptile" company union sappling the life blood of the workers, an organized spy system which poisons all possible trust and comradeship among the workers and hounds their daily lives—how have these things gone on for so many years without the most violent kind of rebellion?

Provides Market Place.
The National Civic Federation brings together the capitalist and the "labor leader" in a co-operative scheme to sell out the workers. It orates about common interests and the removal of conflicts from the economic plane; it prates about a square deal for labor and agitates for compulsory arbitration; it advocates trade agreements and approves of scabbing and strike breaking; its left hand writes in glowing terms of abstract welfare work for employees while its right hand prepares definite and dishonest propaganda against old age pensions and social legislation. In short it is a fake, and it is supported by the highest officials of organized labor!

"Advanced" Open Shoppers.
Draw the curtain from before one of the Civic Federation meetings. Knowing already what this organization stands for you will not, of course, be surprised to find there the collection of regular open shippers—the more "advanced" variety, however—like you will discover there the 57 varieties of union busters and labor exploiters. But even though you have already been warned you can not help gasping at your first view of the others. There sits old Sam Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., a full quorum of his vice presidents, Duffy, Duncan, Woll, Rickert and others; look further: there is old fighting W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employees of America. The motormen and conductors were affiliated with the B. of L. E. and many, many others. How many, does not now matter, for to them all and their activities we shall do justice at another time and in another place.

The connection between the National Civic Federation and the 1905 Interborough strike now becomes a little clearer. Who was his position on the National Civic Federation? Also President. Did he meet with brothers Stone and Mahon? Oh, yes, many times! Did they talk about the weather? Yes, and about the traction situation! Listen to brother Stone for a minute:

Promises No Strike.
"There will be no strike on the Interborough, Mr. Belmont. You need not hesitate to go away on your vacation. If any disagreement arises between the management of the road and our local committee, it will be referred to you and me. If we cannot agree, we will refer the dis-

pute to an arbitration committee of six, each selecting three."

To which Mr. August Belmont replied, "All right, Mr. Stone, and if we get to that point, you can name all six of them."

This conversation took place several days before the March 7, 1905 strike. Mr. Stone, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Hedley and others were taking dinner together before the departure of Mr. Belmont on his regular vacation to Florida.

Workers Complain.

But at this time the air was already full of complaints and even threats of the workers whose interests had been betrayed and who were unable any longer to endure the increasing savagery of the Interborough tactics. Some of the men were receiving \$1.40 per day. The average was about \$1.75 for a ten, twelve or fourteen hour shift.

As early as January of that year the men, particularly those affiliated with the Amalgamated under the leadership of Pepper, had threatened to strike when the Interborough broke the terms of an agreement with them by increasing the schedule of trains against all accepted practice and mutual understanding.

Used Labor Fakers.
The agreement with the Amalgamated was due to expire in March, whereas the agreement with the B. of L. E. had still three years to run. When the men went out on strike on March 7, 1905, the cry was, of course, raised that the walkout was in violation of the existing agreement but this outcry carefully concealed the fact that the Interborough had, as we shall see, very deliberately broken the agreement with the men for the purpose of breaking up the union.

Used Labor Fakers.
The facts are now clear: When the Interborough officials realized that through their association with the International labor leaders in the National Civic Federation they had the support of these labor fakers in whatever steps they might take, they decided upon the extreme measure of breaking the union.

For this purpose the Interborough adopted two methods of procedure. First, the officials began to break the terms of the existing agreements with the local unions; secondly they began to import scabs from Chicago. Weeks before there was even a definite threat of a strike the Interborough had already collected over a thousand scabs who were being fed and prepared for the coming events. The accounts of such papers completely antagonistic to the strike at "The New York Times" will bear out this assertion.

The local workers knew these facts; the International Labor officials likewise were aware of them, yet in spite of this knowledge they dared openly to sabotage the strike.

(To Be Continued.)

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The local workers knew these facts; the International Labor officials likewise were aware of them, yet in spite of this knowledge they dared openly to sabotage the strike.

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FILIPINO CAUSE LINKED UP WITH CHINESE VICTORY

Leader Says Revolution
Is Hope of Oppressed

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press).

WASHINGTON, March 17 (F.P.)—Freedom for the Philippines, and conservation of Japan from an imperialistic to a democratic force in the Orient, depends upon the success of the Nationalist revolutionary movement in China, says Pedro Guevara, one of the two resident commissioners of the Philippines in congress.

This Chinese Nationalist movement has strengthened the nationalistic sentiment in the Philippines, Guevara told the Federated Press, because of the policy adopted by the western powers in China. The instinct of self-preservation of the Filipino people convinces them that now more than ever nationalism must be developed in the islands. They have no hope at all to be treated by the western powers on a basis of equality and justice.

Strengthened Nationalism.

"What we say about the western powers applies also to the United States in her relations with the Philippines and in fact the legislation presented to congress and discussed in the committee on insular affairs with reference to the Philippines has strengthened the nationalistic sentiment in the islands. The Filipino people believed with good reason that this proposed legislation in the recent session constituted the initial steps toward adoption by the United States of the policy of the western powers as applied to China, India, Java, Singapore and Indo-China.

Blow to Imperialism.

"We feel that the triumph of the Chinese Nationalist movement in the present Chinese civil strife will mean the downfall of the imperialistic policy of Japan. No longer a factor for imperialism, Japan will then become a factor for democracy in the Far East. A democratic Japan could be no menace to the independence of the Philippines—a point of the highest importance to us in overcoming the fears of Americans who now oppose our independence.

"But a defeat for the Chinese Nationalist movement will mean the triumph of imperialism in Japan. That country will be encouraged to develop an imperialistic policy in competition with the western powers.

"So the future of the Far East—not merely China but Japan and the Philippines—will be profoundly affected by the triumph of the Cantonese Nationalists."

The measures discussed in the recent congress that were hostile to Filipino hopes of independence were the bills offered by administration members to increase the power of Gov. Gen. Wood and to reduce the authority of the Philippine legislature. None of them passed, but they had the full support of President Coolidge and Speaker Longworth.

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Speech by Manuel Gomez TO THE BRUSSELS ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONGRESS

Manuel Gomez represented the United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League at the Brussels Congress of Oppressed Colonial Peoples and Anti-Imperialists. His speech is an analysis of the present financial imperialism of Wall Street, and shows its roots in the exploitation of American and foreign workers.

PART I.—THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.

Comrades of all nations and races: Coming from the land of the dollar, and of dollar diplomacy, I present to you the American dollar empire as the common problem of all of us, because it is an empire which takes tribute from the whole world.

This newest imperialism of the United States speaks its own peculiar language, the language of democratic pacifism, if you please. It is "the friend of China." In contradiction to the British, Japanese and other vulgar imperialists, its policy in China is the "Open Door," "equal opportunity for all."

But my Chinese friends, I want you to bear in mind that our Uncle Sam, who can talk so eloquently on behalf of the "Open Door in China," insists upon a closed door—closed, locked and bolted—in Latin America, whose territory the Monroe Doctrine treats as a special preserve of U. S. finance capital. The democratic-pacifist method represents only one phase of American imperialist policy. It is inevitably succeeded by the phase of open, brutal aggression, such as the entire Caribbean and Central American populations of the Western Hemisphere are already familiar with.

Modern imperialism has been described here as imperialist capitalism—the present, final stage of that capitalism which now exploits whole populations abroad as well as millions of workers at home. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the United States. Some of you are familiar with the accompanying progressive development of expansionist foreign policy. Concentration and centralization of industry led to monopoly, which means that all the economic and therefore political power of the nation was concentrated in the hands of a small group of plutocrats centered in Wall Street.

In 1901 the United States Steel Corporation came into existence, bringing together the most powerful financial groups, such as the hitherto warring Rockefeller and Morgan interests.

At the same time that these developments were taking place the United States made its appearance upon the world imperialist stage. The Spanish-American War, entered into with the characteristic innocent declarations of libertarian purposes, was the initial move in a foreign policy which continues its consistent march to this day. Conquest of Cuba, Porto Rico served as the stepping stones from which American imperialism proceeded to Panama, Haiti and Santo Domingo, Central America—until the whole Caribbean area becomes "an American lake." In the Far East, Guam and the Philippine Islands are the spearhead of U. S. imperialist policy with regard to Asia.

Developments during and since the World War brought the United States into the very front rank of imperialist powers. Industrial power was tremendously increased. Wall Street succeeded the City of London as the dominant center of world finance. The United States passed from a debtor to a creditor nation, with huge interests in Europe as well as in Latin America and Asia. Before the war the total foreign investments of American capitalism did not reach

(To Be Continued.)

explain the phenomenon to their followers. Under the new dispensation there was no need for explanations since it was a sin meriting eternal damnation to ask the priest questions, once Christianity was accepted.

SO we are for St. Patrick. Long may he thrive. Furthermore he may have been a revolutionist for all we know. Revolutions have a habit of happening in March. Spring is an intoxicating season and the people have a tendency to develop a fever for toppling things over when the trees begin to sprout and the birds begin to twitter in the fields.

ST. PATRICK informed the Irish people of that time that there was nothing entirely new under the sun. A spiritual revolution had taken place in Ireland—that was all. Whereas formerly the people worshipped rivers and trees, the sun and the moon, from now on they would worship a god who never came into dignified contact with his followers. After all, gods must insist that their followers do not get too familiar. Anybody could go and scratch his back against a fir tree and pretend that he was looking for spiritual satisfaction instead of physical relief. Here was a god that kept his distance and expected his followers to do the same. Furthermore on the ground of economy the new system was superior to the old.

TREES might be destroyed by fire or blown from their roots by the wind. Rivers might go dry, the sun might be eclipsed by a cloud, likewise the moon. This would cause the people to worry about the fate of their gods and the druids would be compelled to rise from their festive boards and sober up sufficiently to

WON'T HAVE TO DISARM.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The United States has assured France and Italy that they may come into President Coolidge's proposed naval disarmament conference without risk of weakening their sea power, the State Department announced today.

These assurances were contained in new invitations to the two powers to reconsider their recent flat rejection of the proposed Coolidge plan. Copies of these invitations, quite similar, were made public today.

The office is open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

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FEDERATION OF LABOR, COLOMBIA JOINS THE R.I.L.U.

Latin - Americans Are Greeted by R. I. L. U.

BOGOTA, Colombia (By Mail)—The Syndicato Central Obrero de Colombia (Central Federation of Workers of Colombia) announced receipt of a communication from the Red International of Trade Unions acceding to the request of the Colombian labor movement for admittance into the ranks of the R. I. L. U.

The letter of the S. C. O. D. C. requesting affiliation addressed to "Comrades, members of the R. I. L. U., Moscow," reads:

Foundation Labor Movement.

"Greetings of the International Social Revolution!

"I am very glad to send you our greetings and to inform you that the Syndicato Central Obrero de Colombia (Central Federation of Workers of Colombia) which 12 years ago laid the foundation in our country of a workers' trade union movement, purely socialist in character, has lately radically changed its programme with the aim of directing its chief activities to fight for the abolition by means of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the division of humanity into classes.

Request Admittance.

"Taking its stand on this point of view, the Syndicato Central Obrero de Colombia at its recent congress unanimously decided to send greetings to your Red International of Trade Unions and to request to be admitted in the ranks of the latter. "We are writing the present letter to inform you of the foregoing resolution and to ask you to give us the necessary instructions so that the Syndicato Central Obrero de Colombia can consider itself accepted in your international.

"In anticipation of the decision of the R. I. L. U. we send you our greetings."

In reply to the above the Profintern (R. I. L. U.) sent the following letter:

"Your letter of the 25th of September 1926 was discussed by the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions at their meeting of the 25th of January.

Accepts Affiliation.

"The Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U. decided to accept your affiliation, and through you send their heartiest greetings to the working class of Colombia. The Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U. is very glad, indeed, to set up fraternal relations with the workers of your country, which finds itself continually threatened by the covetous and plundering imperialism of the United States. The events now developing in your continent herald the seizure contemplated by the United States bourgeoisie, not only of the central part of South America, but of the whole of South America in the very near future. United States imperialism having enriched itself on the war now discards all democratic forms, and not only endeavors by force to dominate the whole of America, but to seize control of the politics of the world. With such a situation facing us the union of the workers of America, Europe and Asia, including the proletariat of U. S. S. R. and China, is especially necessary.

"The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions greets your entrance into the family of the revolutionary trade union movement, and from this time onwards hopes that connections with the labor movement of your country and the workers' movements of other countries will remain firm and constant.

"The Executive Bureau hopes to meet your representative at the next—the IVth—world congress of the R. I. L. U. On date of its convening we shall inform you separately."

With fraternal greetings,

General Secretary R. I. L. U.

Comrades and Fellow Workers:

After a year's heroic struggle of the Passaic textile workers, the mill barons were forced to submit to a union in the textile industry of Passaic. They are however putting obstacles in the way of maintaining such an organization. Although the strike is almost over, they are taking the workers back very slowly, with the result that thousands of families are without means of existence. Their children are hungry.

There are many families whose sole supporters were sent to jail for long periods because of their activities in the strike. You must come to their rescue. Relief must go on with full speed!

The General Relief Committee, who is maintaining a few food stores in Passaic, appeals to all those who have

money as soon as possible, no matter how much you have collected. Send the money immediately to the General Relief Committee, 793 Broadway, Room 225, also ask for more coupons to sell.

The office is open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

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Peace Union, Jingoes, Quarrel Over Meaning Of Term 'Americanism'

A conference of the national commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans decided upon a definition for Americanism, as follows: "Americanism is an unflinching love of country; loyalty to its institutions and ideals; eagerness to defend it against all enemies; undivided allegiance to the flag; and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

The Women's Peace Union immediately wrote another, reading:

"Americanism is the brave and true love of and loyalty to the belief that the people of the United States, as individual citizens, are free and equal and that the government of the United States is established by the people to exercise powers delegated by them, in order to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

So there's going to be a war over Americanism between the soldiers and the peace-lovers. Workers who bitterly resent the "American Plan" of union busting and low wages have yet to be heard from. Likewise the foreign-born, to whom "Americanism" is coming to mean finger-printing, constant spying, and occasional arrest and deportation for militant union action.

Discuss Opposition.

A general discussion followed on the former opposition group of Ruth Fischer, Maslov, Scholem, Schwab and Urbahn, in which the comrades Weber, Bartels, Schlecht, Wittorf, and Thaelmann participated. The latter informed the delegates that Maslov was calling a conference of his followers at Essen and warned against taking part in it.

Comrades Pfeiffer, Mildenstreich, Bottcher, Briefand, Meyer, Diekmann, Ulbricht, and Haussen then discussed the problem of establishing a closer contact with left wing organizations, to follow up the gains made by the party since the X congress, and to watch the growing opposition movement inside the social democratic party.

Close of the morning session.

During the following sessions delegates from other countries were given the floor who told of the problems and advances made by their respective parties.

The congress then discussed various internal problems in the German situation, the necessity of strong opposition to the fascist propaganda in Germany and the military mobilization against the Soviet Union.

Other delegates spoke of the importance of a strong women's organization and urged greater activity to increase their influence. Representatives from the Young Spartacus League gave a detailed account of the League's work.

After again discussing the fractional struggle within the party, a demand was made for the liquidation of opposition fights between ultra-lefts and rights, and to work to

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RUTHENBERG Memorial Meeting

Brooklyn, March 18, at Royal Palace

16 Manhattan Ave., near Broadway.

SPEAKERS:

Engdahl, Weinstone, Rebecca Grecht, Ray Ragozin,

Pruskerka and a Jewish speaker.

Lithuanian Chorus, singing, "Aida."

GERMAN PARTY CONGRESS ENDS AMID CHEERING

Delegates to Work for Party Concentration

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Five delegations today presented Secretary of State Kellogg with petitions urging that the differences with Mexico be submitted for arbitration. They were:

The Council of Jewish Women, National Y. W. C. A., The League of Women Voters, The Foreign Policy Association, and the National Council for The Prevention of War.

The petition of the Foreign Policy Association bore 11,385 signatures and was presented to the secretary by George M. Lamont, of New York.

ward party concentration.

Comrade Jansen then took the floor. He brought greetings from the Communist International to the party congress and declared that the Soviet Union is accomplishing the task of industrializing their country without financial assistance from the United States. The trade between the Soviet Union and other countries is carried on the basis of exchange which disproves Trotsky's assertion that the Soviet Union is becoming more and more dependent on capitalist countries. Russia now has a favorable trade balance, which has even been acknowledged by the economic council of the League of Nations. Comrade Jansen warned the German delegates that they must not underestimate the actual temporary industrial stabilization and its strength.

The congress adjourned on Sunday, March 6th after greetings had been sent to the Communist International and all other parties represented by delegates present. The delegates rose to sing the International, and then cheered the cause of International solidarity.

Germans Balks The British.
GENEVA, March 17.—Germany geographically, politically and economically the keystone to any Western European combination of powers against Russia, has blocked the British informal, but none the less, well-designed move here for concerted action against Soviet propaganda.

That was the chief feature of the first quarterly League of Nations' council meeting this year.

Despite all officials' denials, information coming from sources which ought to know something about it, insists that Sir Austen Chamberlain in his private talks with Herr Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, and others, touched on the subject of a big against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Other delegates spoke of the importance of a strong women's organization and urged greater activity to increase their influence. Representatives from the Young Spartacus League gave a detailed account of the League's work.

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The Chinese Workers Avenge Their Murdered Comrades

The Chinese nationalist liberation movement not only knows what it wants but how to get it. This much can be gleaned from even the prejudiced dispatches in the capitalist press.

Not the least amusing feature of recent dispatches is the emphasis placed by the correspondents on the "terror" campaign alleged to have been launched by agents of the People's government in Shanghai. The New York Times, for instance, heads one story: "Shanghai Workers Are Murdered Daily—Cantone Agitators Resort to Strong-arm Campaign for General Strike."

Before dealing with veracity of such statements we should review the occurrences of the last two weeks. It was only a short time ago that the same correspondents who now pen shocked phrases about "strong-arm" methods were writing gleefully of the execution without trial of hundreds of Shanghai workers and students. The headsmen of Chang Tsung Chang, the Shantung war lord, aroused only enthusiasm in the breasts of these brave gentlemen of the pen and typewriter when they thought his wanton butchery would cow the Shanghai workers into submission to the glory and profit of the imperialist powers.

Now the tables are turned. It is entirely probable, and certainly there is no reason for any worker to regret it if true, that the People's government has passed sentence of death upon certain persons whom it has cause to believe were responsible for the murders of workers and students during the recent massacres.

The Chinese people are fighting for liberation and we see no reason to get excited over the fact that tools of the war lords and imperialists are being bumped off in Shanghai. If executions are taking place now, before the entry of the People's armies, they will have less cleaning-up to do and can begin the work of consolidation all the quicker.

Workers were killed in Shanghai by the militarists and by British police but if there is one thing certain in the whole Chinese situation it is that not workers but enemies of the workers are being killed there now if killing is going on.

It would be a shameful thing if the workers, peasants and students did not wipe out the tools of the bloody tyrants who tried to drown their movement in blood.

In the meantime, the People's armies are advancing on Nanking, the clash between Chang Tso Lin, the Mukden war lord, and Wu Pei Fu, who apparently has some agreement with the People's government—or may be merely defending his own dung-hill from Chang Tso Lin—is becoming more open, the railroad workers are striking and interfering with the advance of what is left of Chang Tsung Chang's troops, and the workers in Shanghai are preparing a welcome for the People's armies.

It is a foregone conclusion that without armed intervention the consolidation of China under the People's government is a matter of months. The certainty of this victory is precisely the reason why the demand of "Hands Off China" should not be allowed to die down but expressed in action that will force withdrawal of all foreign troops and warships from China, allowing the Chinese masses to reap the full fruits of their long, bloody and heroic struggle.

The Coolidge-Kellogg Collection of Colonial Traitors

There is cold comfort for the Coolidge administration in the recent Latin-American news.

The forces of Kellogg's pet, Diaz, have been given a workmanlike drubbing by the popular army at Muyum in spite of the "neutralization" of sections of liberal territory by U. S. marines which left the popular army just about enough land to stand on.

Loud predictions came from Diaz headquarters before the battle to the effect that the popular army was doomed but Diaz seems to be the one over whom doom is hovering.

In Cuba, the murderous regime of Machado, tool of the National City Bank, has slaughtered trade union leaders and members until their blood has attracted even the attention of Chester Wright.

In Haiti, the populace took advantage of the fact that the American marines were looking for Senator King to demonstrate in a most convincing manner their hatred and contempt for President Borno and Secretary Kellogg.

Things are not turning out very well in Mexico either and the state department has had to resurrect de la Huerta who in turn revives the "red menace" bogey for the edification of newspaper correspondents who did not believe the story of this moving tale when it was first put out with the backing of the state department.

Coolidge and Kellogg have what amounts to genius for picking out the lowest form of vermin for support of their policies. Diaz of Nicaragua would probably be scorned by department of justice agents but de la Huerta would be blackballed by a meeting of volunteer stool pigeons like the four-minute men of the war period.

He tries to betray his countrymen before the whole world by telegraphing Coolidge among other things:

"I hope that President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg will not allow themselves to be deceived by the trickery of Calles."

This great patriot is now in California organizing a counter-revolution which, rumor has it, is to be financed by Doheny—another sterling citizen caught with the goods.

If the leadership of the American Federation was not tied hand and foot to the political parties of American imperialism it could and would start a barrage against the Wall Street-Coolidge administration and its collection of colonial traitors which would give new hope and power to the labor movements of the Latin-American countries—the backbone of the anti-imperialist agitation.

Failing to secure co-operation from above the American workers can and should raise in their local unions, fraternal and co-operative societies the demand for the resignation of Kellogg and the withdrawal of all troops and battleships from Latin America.

It Only Shows That We Must Be Very Careful

By ANTHONY BIMBA.

"THE Proletarian," an organ of the "Proletarian Party of America," which party is composed of our "friends" Keracher and a few other up-side down "Marxians," in its February issue reprinted my article "Do We Believe in Parliamentary Action?" from THE DAILY WORKER of January 6, 1927, with the following introductory note: "The following article bears out what the Proletarian Party has many times charged, namely, that most of the alleged activities of the Workers Party are bombast and bluff."

My article dealt with certain shortcomings in our electoral campaigns and the lack of proper estimation of the value of these campaigns for the revolutionary agitation and propaganda on the part of some of our comrades. My only aim was to arouse the interest among our comrades in these campaigns and to stir them up to more intensive action in our future parliamentary work. Now our "proletarian" opponents are using this article in their attack upon our party and its activities by alleging that we only talk a lot, but actually do very little. The aim of these people is to discredit the Communist in the eyes of the workers. Of course, they cannot succeed. If

they cannot produce any other arguments against our movement and are only attempting to use our own self-criticism, it shows that, first, they are politically bankrupt, and second, that we are on the right road.

Nevertheless, I read my article once more, having in mind the fact that there must be something lacking in it if our opponents are attempting to exploit it for their own purposes. And I found that this article of mine makes a one-sided impression about our movement. It deals only with the shortcomings, but it does not take into consideration the circumstances in which at least some of these shortcomings are inevitable.

Let us take, for instance, the same election campaign in New York City about which I spoke in my article. Our comrades were very active at that time in three very important strikes: the Interborough Rapid Transit, the cloakmakers and the textile workers of Passaic. All active comrades were mobilized to help the workers win their battle with their enemies. Some of our best speakers were directly involved in these strikes. Others were taken away by the national organization to tour the country with speeches and lectures. Naturally, in such circumstances the New York party organi-

zation could not mobilize all of its forces for the election campaign and, therefore, the campaign had to suffer very greatly. My article "Do We Believe in Parliamentary Action?" did not deal with this problem. Of course, I do not say that all our comrades were engaged in the strike activities and therefore could be excused for not taking active part in the election campaign. Some of them did really neglect their Bolshevik duties and deserve criticism. But my article failed to distinguish those comrades who were active in other fields from those who had the opportunity but failed to perform their duties in the election campaign.

My article was one-sided also in the fact that it dealt exclusively with our open-air meetings and failed to point out that we had a few very successful indoor mass meetings during the campaign. It didn't say anything about the distribution of tens of thousands of leaflets in the factories, shops, stores, etc. Many comrades criticized the one-sidedness of my article and I agree with them. I see that I failed to be very careful and therefore missed the point. The action of our "Proletarian" opponents only shows at least to me, how correct we must be in surveying our work. We must always deal with the subject as a whole and not only with certain phases of it.

C. E. RUTHENBERG--The Comrade and the Man

Textile Workers of Passaic Promise to Fight for Communism

PASAIC, N. J., March 17.—

The Ruthenberg Memorial meeting held here at The Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave., adopted the following resolution:

"We, hundreds of workers of Passaic, N. J., assembled at a memorial meeting held March 13, at the Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave., express our greatest grief on the death of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"Here is Comrade Ruthenberg, the speaker for to-night," one of the comrades whispered to me. A moment later we were introduced. I remember distinctly being impressed by the size of the man, by the deliberate, careful, wording of his speech, his strong, unusual features, his calm and poise. I told him that I was to be the chairman of the meeting, that it was my first attempt at street corner speaking and that I had a little wobbly about starting off. Comrade Ruthenberg smiled sympathetically when I told him this.

Gave Him Confidence.

"There is nothing to be afraid of, comrade," he said. "Just get up and start to speak. You won't find it difficult at all once you get started."

Thus encouraged, I got up on the box and started off, Comrade Ruthenberg standing beside me and whispering encouragement and suggestions. I held out for about 15 minutes, then introduced the speaker of the evening. For over two hours, Comrade Ruthenberg spoke, and throughout, a large crowd of workers stood and listened.

This was how I met Comrade Ruthenberg. During the next few years, I had an opportunity to work with him as a member of the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cleveland. Already at that time, some of the old German

comrades on the committee used to say:

"Some day, Comrade Ruthenberg will some day be a leader of the party."

No one in the City Central Committee took the party work so seriously, no one was as energetic, no one brought forward so many practical plans for work, as Comrade Ruthenberg. Whereas some of the old Germans and Hungarians of the committee wanted to have more study classes and more lectures, Comrade Ruthenberg always insisted

on more mass meetings with the workers, more outside activity.

Rebelled Against Reformism.

I can see that even at that early time, Comrade Ruthenberg was unconsciously rebelling against the reformism and passivism that was beginning to rot the Socialist Party. Little did I dream at that time, how fully would be realized the prediction of the German comrades on the Cleveland City Central Committee, that C. E. Ruthenberg would some day be a leader.

From the time that I first met Comrade Ruthenberg at that street corner meeting nearly twenty years ago, I have closely followed his activities as a revolutionist. From year to year, through imprisonments and struggles I have seen him grow politically, and develop his powers of leadership.

I feel sure that had not death taken him prematurely from the revolutionary movement, he would have continued to grow and develop, to give it more firm and far-sighted leadership. Comrade Ruthenberg, in my opinion, embodied the best traditions of the American revolutionary movement.

He Was Modest.

Personally, I can say of Comrade Ruthenberg, that while he generally gave the impression of being dignified and unsociable, yet he was exceedingly democratic, modest and considerate. I have never known him to slight or hurt anybody. His qualities as a men, endeared him to all comrades who knew him personally. At all times, his individuality was submerged in the work to which he devoted his life.

Up to the very last moments of his consciousness, when the peritonitis poisoning was seeping into his heart, stilling its beat, his thoughts were of the party and the tasks before it. His final words: "Let us fight on," epitomize the indomitable, rebellious spirit that was the working class.

The other meetings arranged are as follows:

Jamestown, N. Y., March 19th.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 19th.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20th.

Four Ruthenberg Memorials Tonight

Lifshitz, The Lithuanian Chorus will sing "Aida."

The Canton, Ohio, meeting will be held at the Musical Hall, 810 Tuscarawas St. and the Newark, N. J., meeting at Montgomery Hall.

On Sunday, March 20, Warren, Ohio, workers will gather at the Hippodrome Hall, while the toilers of Washington, D. C., will hold their memorial meeting Monday, March 21, at the Typographical Temple.

The other meetings arranged are as follows:

Jamestown, N. Y., March 19th.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 19th.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20th.

SHOEMAKER, OF PROGRESSIVE FARMERS SENDS SINCERE REGRETS OVER DEATH OF RUTHENBERG

F. H. Shoemaker, travelling member of the National Council of Action of the Progressive Farmers of America, writes The DAILY WORKER from Phoenix, Arizona, as follows:

"It was with extreme sorrow that I learned on this date of the untimely death of Comrade Ruthenberg. I call him Comrade, not because I am a member of your party, but because in my humbleness it has been my aim to emulate his high state of consciousness that he so consistently fought for."

"May the loss of our comrade inspire us with a deeper sense to our responsibility in the fight against capitalism and imperialism, and may Providence grant that we may see the realization of his dying wish."

DORCHESTER, MASS.—"The Mothers' League Council of New England mourns the loss of our beloved leader and comrade, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party of America who inspired the working class women to take their place in the trouble side by side with the working men for liberation of the exploited masses."

Young Workers League, Syracuse, N. Y.—"The Workers Party and Young Workers League of Syracuse send deepest regret for death of Comrade Ruthenberg."

Coca Leaf Poalezion, New York City.—"We express our deep grief over the early loss of Comrade Ruthenberg, the ceaseless fighter for the cause of the American workers."

Workmen's Circle, Branch 736, Chelsea, Mass.—"With the rest of the working class we regret the sudden death of Comrade Ruthenberg."

Jewish Freiheit Arbeiter Club, Milwaukee, Wis.—"We express our sorrow in the death of Comrade Ruthenberg."

MAURICE SCHWARTZ

Drama

Revamping an Old Warhorse

"Justice," Long-Winded Galsworthy Play, Produced at Irving Place Theatre

(Reviewed by A. B. MAGIL)

At the Irving Place Jewish Art Theatre Jacob Ben-Ami is rattling the bones of Galsworthy's "Justice," freshly exhausted and dressed in stiff, crazy Yiddish.

I emerged from the theatre feeling as if my head was full of cobwebs. It is several years since I last saw or read a Galsworthy play. I wasn't prepared for such a smell of camphor.

I don't know why Jacob Ben-Ami has trotted out this fusty, spavined old war-horse. I suppose he feels it will have some attraction for the theatre-goer who is interested in "problems." For here is a problem as thick as fog, as tough and dry as hard-tack. And it squats all over the stage.

At a certain point in his career

John Galsworthy, the bourgeois British liberal with a sociological bent in his bonnet, discovered that there is something a monkey-wrench in the elaborate machinery of justice. In moments of weakness, goaded by certain social maladjustments, honest human beings may yield to temptation, may commit a felony. The law is precise and pedantic. It condemns neither a person's past nor his future. Inexorable justice.

Look what happens, says Galsworthy. Terrible!

It is so easy to poke fun at John

Galsworthy, yet so cruel perhaps.

The fellow is so desperately earnest, so humorlessly honest. Sitting through a performance of "Justice" is like listening to an Oswald Garrison Villard editorial for several hours.

Galsworthy is a good craftsman, a dramatic artisan of the first order. Given certain crude, commonplace materials, he will labor over it, saw off a piece here, nail down a piece there, and put together a play that will stand up for a couple of hours and glitter with all its 100-watt electric lights.

That's about all. I suppose it accounts for Galsworthy's exaggerated reputation as a dramatist. His plays

are always "good theatre," though poor drama. But I can account for

Galsworthy's reputation as a social seer only by saying that there must be a large and carefully preserved meadow in the minds of the fashionable, British and American intelligentsia. "Justice" is the reformism of Dickens minus the humor, freshness and ingenuity of the great Victorian. It is polite, it is grave, it is stiffly eloquent. There is nothing in it to offend the most hardboiled. Galsworthy merely criticizes a defect in a piece of machinery. He never questions the nature or uses of that machinery or the foundations upon which it rests.

As the 1st act drew to its close, my friend turned to me and said: "He leaves nothing to the imagination." No, nothing. Every point is hampered here relentlessly. The "dull and creeping Saxon" is manifest in every line. A "message" got stuck in Galsworthy's throat and he had to get it out. Old, obvious, threadbare stuff. Pick up almost any issue of The Nation or The New York World and you'll find it all done very elegantly. I know half a dozen persons in the Bronx who are

WOLINSKY, EX-UNION HEAD NOW BOSSES MANAGER

Was Leader of Pocket Book Makers Union

Ossip Wolinsky, former manager of the Pocketbook Workers' Union has become the manager of the Morris White leather goods factory—the biggest concern in the industry.

This notorious labor faker has at last made his "career." This is not his first appearance in the leather goods business. It is well known that, while still holding office in the Pocketbook Workers' Union, he had already been connected, as manager, with the White Luggage Shop, a subsidiary of Morris White. Evidently he was transferred to a field where slave driving is more profitable.

In Same Factory.

It is important to note that most of the ring leaders that run the Pocketbook Workers' Union are employed in this very factory where Wolinsky is now manager. It is this very clique, which tried to white-wash Wolinsky, after an investigation committee, headed by Norman Thomas and Roger Baldwin forced him out of office and condemned him as a traitor to the labor movement.

The information of Wolinsky's connection with Morris White shop spread like wild-fire and raised a whole commotion in the trade. Now that Wolinsky is going to be in daily contact with the main ring-leaders, the members feel that the union headquarters will actually be in the office of Morris White.

Shipacoff Bluffs.

A. I. Shipacoff, present manager of the Pocketbook Workers' Union, in a statement in the "Forward," tries to assure the members that he will be on guard against Wolinsky's meddling in the affairs of the union.

But the members do not place much faith in his assurances. It is known that Shipacoff was urged, time and again, at membership meetings and through protest resolutions to clear out the Wolinsky gang. His answer was that Wolinsky is a closed book. He made it a closed book by joining the gang.

Throwing Sand.

When Shipacoff speaks of being on guard against Wolinsky's interference in the Pocketbook Workers' Union, the members know he is simply throwing sand in their eyes.

However, when it comes to persecute active members in the trade, Shipacoff is right on the job. According to information received by The DAILY WORKER, the persecution made last week that more victims will be called to the grievance board came true.

Five More Fined.

Last Wednesday seven more were called, five of these were fined \$50 each. A. Engel, S. Walkomsky, A. Milman, S. Goodman and F. Weis. They are the latest victims of "socialist" justice.

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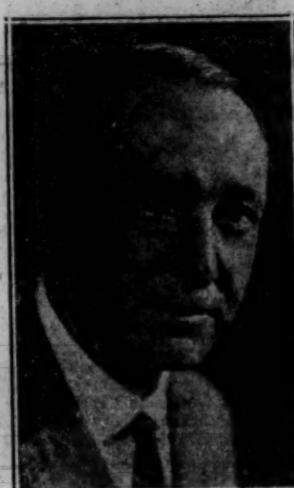
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REGINALD MASON.



LYNN FONTANNE.

And now we take pleasure in presenting the principal characters in the Theatre Guild's production of "Pygmalion," which will be presented for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER beginning next Monday night and ending Saturday. Tickets can yet be purchased at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th street. They should be bought at least three days in advance.

In the upper right we have Mr. Reginald Mason, who enacts the role of Professor Henry Higgins, the note-taker. To his right is a scene from the play with Mason, Lynn Fontanne and J. W. Austin from left to right. Thirdly, there is Miss Lynn Fontanne on the right, whose characterization of Eliza Doolittle is one of the highlights of the current theatrical season. The gentleman with the whiskers directly beneath her is none other than a well known Irishman, and more than that, the parent of "Pygmalion," George Bernard Shaw.

This completes the line-up of players and author of the show. It might be added that there is no limit to the tickets that can be bought.

NEGRO WORKERS ON STRIKE FOR LAST 24 WEEKS

Movie Operators Will Fight to Win

The motion picture operators of the Lafayette Theatre, 132 St. and Seventh Ave., who have been striking for the past 24 weeks are still fighting and are determined to continue until they win. The theatre is in the heart of the Negro section of Harlem and the strikers are all Negro workers.

The boss refuses to accept the union shop," said one of the strikers when interviewed, "the wages we received before we went on strike was \$25 for a fifty hour week. Many times we had to work an extra midnight show without any extra pay.

"But the boss has lost some of his patrons on account of the strike. So he is now showing that he is weakening and is giving up his stubborn stand. We will continue our strike until we win."

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United Workers' Co-operative, 69 Fifth Ave., cor. 14th St.

Furriers' Joint Board, 22 E. 22 St.

Local 22 ILGWU, 10 W. 21st St.

Local 22 ILGWU, 22 E. 21st St.

Sauer's Diner, 78 Avenue, near 4th St.

BROWNSVILLE

Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Ave.

WILLIAMSBURG

Katz Drug Store, 78 Graham Ave.

BATH BEACH

Moleman's Book Store, 8602 20th Avenue.

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Snow's Drug Store, 43rd St., corner 13th Ave.

STATEN ISLAND

Moss' Dry Goods Store, 1060 Canfield Ave., N. W. New Brighton.

HARLEM

Rational Restaurant, 1599 Madison Ave., cor. 197th St.

Socknuff's Drug Store, 1674 Madison Ave.

BRONX

Rapoport-Culver Book Store, 1210 Southern Boulevard, cor. Wilson.

Co-operative Colony, 2709 Bronx Park East, cor. Alberton Ave.

Slimovitch Stationery Store, 134 E. 167th St., near 3rd Ave.

Opportunity to Voice Proletarian Criticism of Shaw's "Pygmalion" For Prize Contest

To assure prompt decision on the manuscripts for The DAILY WORKER 200-word Essay Contest for the best proletarian criticism of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," which the Theatre Guild is presenting all next week at the Guild Theatre, for the benefit of the paper, comrades are requested to submit their essays to "The DAILY WORKER" Contest Editor no later than Saturday, April 2.

The writers of the best letters will receive a copy of "The New Theatre and Cinema of Soviet Russia," by Huntley Carter. It is cloth bound and has 300 pages, 68 half tone illustrations and 17 woodcuts by celebrated artists.

BASSO PICKS OUT THREE MORE FOR ARREST

(Continued from Page One) by you and your committee—the attempt to demoralize our union, the expulsion of our locals and our active members, the brutal treatment of innocent fur workers—all of this will be deeply engraved in the minds and hearts of thousands of fur workers, and will never be forgotten by them.

Board Will Survive.

"You may go on with your honorable methods. We can assure you that no matter what you do, you will not succeed in breaking down our courage and our resistance to your efforts to destroy the Furriers' Union and undermine the welfare of our workers. At all costs, we intend to preserve the union and safeguard the well-being and the lives of the fur workers. The criminal activities of your committee serve only as more fuel to the fire."

"So far, you have succeeded in giving these fur workers the bitter taste of your policies. We congratulate you. You may continue with these activities, if you so desire. The labor movement will soon awaken to the true meaning of your policies and methods. And you prattle about the principles, traditions and aspirations of the American Federation of Labor! What is coming next, Brother Green, venerable president of the great American Federation of Labor?"

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AUTO WORKERS' UNION STARTS ITS BIG DRIVE

MASS MEETING SPEAKERS TELL OF BAD CONDITIONS

The high health hazards of the automobile worker and his inability to force his employers to adopt proper safeguards in the present unorganized condition of the industry, were stressed by speakers at the opening meeting of an intensive campaign to organize the automobile workers, which was held last night at the Labor Temple, 84th street, near 3rd avenue.

Organizing Starts

Declaring that the policy of the American Federation of Labor in deferring action on the organization of the automobile workers meant that the existing union must "do the job," Arthur E. Rohan, international organizer of the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers' Union announced that intensive organizing would begin in the east at once and in Detroit, the automobile manufacturing center of America, in the early spring.

Condition Worse

"Speed up systems and wage cuts are increasing, while the health conditions in the shop grow steadily worse due to the high pressure and the lack of safeguards," he said.

William Greenberg, organizer of local 49 of New York declared that "unless a strong union is formed piece work will result," and urged a fight for the forty hour week.

Harriet Silverman of the Workers' Health Bureau spoke also.

Mick De Frank, president of local 49, presided and in opening the meeting said that "the bosses are ready to cut wages, but if we organize a hundred per cent we can obtain better wages and better hours instead of cuts and more speeding up." He announced another meeting to be held in Brooklyn next Thursday evening in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum under the auspices of local 22.

Not only occupational diseases such as tuberculosis, turpentine and lead poisoning menace the workers, but preventable accidents take toll of many more, the speakers declared. It was revealed at the meeting that 1,338 automobile workers won compensation claims for accidents during the year 1926, indicating that thousands more were unnecessarily injured during that year.

Health demands for the workers must include action against lead poisoning, benzol poisoning from which one out of three workers who must use benzol suffer, the use of wood alcohol, spray painting, and lack of proper ventilating devices, the speakers pointed out.

Role of Co-operatives Analyzed by J. Mindel At the Workers School

There has been considerable growth of a co-operative movement in the New York district during the past couple years and an intensification of interest in its various problems.

In order to give a theoretical setting for the solution of these problems, many of which are planted for the first time by the development of the co-operative movement, the Workers' School Forum has arranged a lecture for this Sunday night, March 20, on "The Role of the Co-operatives Under Capitalism," with J. Mindel, of the United Workers Co-operative, as instructor.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

SIGMAN TRIES TO GREEK FURRIERS PRISON GORETZKY SEE SCHACHTMAN TO SEIZE LOCAL TO DEBATE GOLD

Provocative Campaigns In Press Cause Trial

(Continued from Page One) that he sign a statement accusing Goretzky of illegal acts.

Of course Sigman promised the workers that if they signed such affidavits they would be freed; but those who were fooled in this way and yielded to Sigman's persuasions are still in prison just as all the rest of the Joint Board, and the suspension of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15.

Ruthenberg, the Leader, Marks New Advance of the American Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

C. E. RUTHENBERG was the outstanding representative of the new type of revolutionary leadership that is developing in the United States.

The mere fact that the American working class struggle for power could produce a Ruthenberg, and the party of Ruthenberg, the Workers (Communist) Party, is the best reply to those pessimists who refuse to admit the forward surge of the labor movement in this country.

Ruthenberg, as the founder and leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, was a product of the development of the American class war. Thus he belongs to the whole working class, out of which the Communist Party also springs.

Thus the progress of the American revolutionary movement may be judged by the type of leadership of labor in the various stages of advance achieved by the working class in this country.

Twenty years ago the Socialist Party had reached the same age, to which the Communist Party has grown at the present time.

In 1904, Eugene V. Debs had polled nearly half a million votes as the socialist candidate for president, and extraordinary prophecies were being made for the inauguration of Socialism at an early date in this country.

Thus the Socialist Party attracted to itself many peculiar elements, among them the highly advertised "millionaire socialists." The socialist party developed the referendum as one of its chief methods of reaching decisions, not only in determining policies but in selecting officials. Thus the selection of such "millionaire socialists" as J. G. Phelps Stokes, Robert Hunter and Joseph Medill Patterson for prominent positions in the Party was a fairly accurate reflection of the desires of the Party's membership at that time, expressed thru the referendum. The common saying was that socialist party leadership fell on the shoulders of the "writer and speaker," because of his coming most frequently in contact with the party's membership, but it was declared with equal truth that the capitalist press often selected socialist party leaders thru the publicity that it gave to "millionaire socialists," first, upon their entrance into the party and later because of their activities within the party.

Certainly J. G. Phelps Stokes, who joined the Socialist Party in 1906, and became a member of its national executive committee two years later in 1908, never displayed the least symptom of a qualification for leadership in what claimed to be a revolutionary organization of the working class. He turned 100 per cent pay-trait with the outbreak of the world war and has since been lost in oblivion.

Robert Hunter, no doubt never a millionaire, but given the title of "millionaire socialist" by the capitalist press, graduated from social work in Chicago, London and New York, to socialist party leadership as a member of its executive committee, 1908-1912, and then disappeared. He made some contribution to the socialist literature of the time. He showed no qualifications for the political direction of the forces of labor, however, being content to fall in line with the Berger-Hillquit-Spargo leadership. One characteristic anecdote concerning Hunter told of his attending campaign meetings on New York's East Side during the heat of an electoral struggle. Great throngs were in the streets, as well as at the meetings held, which led Hunter, who lived over in less populated Connecticut to declare, "With such numbers following us, the revolution is surely near."

It was the same outlook that brought Joseph Medill Patterson, now one of the editors of The Chicago Tribune, and also editor of its weekly magazine, "Liberty," into the Socialist Party. Young Patterson, in 1905-6, was commissioner of public works in Chicago under the regime of the liberal democratic mayor, Edward F. Dunne. But he thought the social revolution was coming on, in a hurry. He quit his job in the city hall, joined the socialist party and helped start the Chicago Daily Socialist in the fall of 1906. He co-operated with Algernon M. Simons in its editorship, and for a brief space became one of the most prominent figures in the party.

But the social revolution didn't hurry, not even to accommodate young Patterson. Months measured the length of his stay in the movement. I met him in the Calumet copper country, in northern Michigan, during the bitterly fought strike of the copper miners in the winter of 1913-14. At that time he reiterated the view I have here attributed to him. He confessed he had lost what faith he had had, if he ever had any, in the working class; pointed out with true capitalist superiority that the copper strike was a miserable mistake, and drank the wine of the mine owners at the exclusive Calumet Club. The world war made him "captain" and now his biography in "Who's Who in America" omits all mention of his connection at any time with the Socialist Party and its press.

It might be added that none of these even gave lip service to the revolution. In this they differed from Jack London, who worked with Stokes in organizing the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society; William English Walling, and the most recent example of William Bross Lloyd. Instead they belonged peculiarly to the reformist wing of the party. They helped make up the leadership that was thus constituted with Berger, Hillquit, Spargo, Stokes, Hunter, Simons as outstanding figures. Berger and Hillquit are the lone survivors, not even being able to retain such figures as Charles Edward Russell and Allan L. Benson, who later joined the party, coming on the scene with the period starting in 1910, that brought the first socialist electoral victories of any magnitude in Milwaukee, Wisc., and a few other localities. Both Russell and Benson proved the thinnest intellectual froth. Russell was a jingo from the beginning of the war. In spite of this fact he nearly became the party's candidate for president in 1916. He was replaced, however, by Benson, who held to a pacifist anti-war stand until 1918, when he quit the party "because of its attitude toward the government during the war."

That the socialist party has not changed is shown by the fact that many of these renegades are now being asked to contribute and are actually offering their contributions to a symposium on "The Problems of American Socialism" appearing in The New Leader, the party organ in New York City. The socialist party leadership has not changed. The working class has changed. It has brushed the reformist socialist leadership aside and developed as its revolutionary expression, a Communist leadership, that has won mass support in many instances and is developing it on an increasing scale. Ruthenberg was the symbol of this leadership. Its organized expression is the Workers (Communist) Party. Ruthenberg and his party both measure satisfactory progress achieved by American labor in the face of great problems and obstacles resulting from the developing class war.

"Shingle Weaving Is a Battle"

By CARL BRANNIN.

"Shingle-weaving is not a trade; it is a battle. For ten hours a day the sawyer faces two toothed steel discs whirling around two hundred times a minute. To the one on the left he feeds heavy blocks of cedar, reaching over with his left hand to remove the rough shingles it rips off. He does not need to stop to see what his left hand is doing. His eyes are too busy examining the shingle for knot-holes to be cut out by the second saw swirling in front of him.

Saw Sets Pace.

"The saw on his left sets the pace. If the singing blade rips fifty rough shingles off the block every minute, the sawyer must reach over to its teeth fifty times in sixty seconds; if the automatic carriage feeds the odorous wood sixty times into the hungry teeth, sixty times he must reach over, turn the shingle, trim its edge on the gleaming saw in front of him, cut the narrow strip containing the knot-hole with two quick movements of his right hand and toss the completed board down the chute to the packers, meanwhile keeping eyes and ears open for the sound that asks him to feed a new block into the untiring teeth.

Unprotected Hands.

Hour after hour the shingle weaver's hands and arms, plain, unmarred flesh and blood, are staked against the screeching steel that cares not what it severs. Hour after hour the steel sings its crescendo note as it bites into the wood, the sawdust cloud thickens, the wet sponge under the sawyer's nose fills with fine particles. If "cedar asthma," the shingle weaver's occupational disease, does not get him, the steel will. Sooner or later he reaches over a little too far, the whirling blade tosses drops of red deep into the air, and a finger, a hand or part of an arm comes sliding down the slick chute."

Most Lose Fingers.

Thus wrote Walter V. Woehlk, editor of the Sunset Magazine in 1917. Except for the supplanting of the ten-hour day by eight hours, through organization, the description of the working life of the sawyer is much the same today. Ask any mass meeting of strikers here for a show of hands and concrete evidence will be afforded of the awful hazards of the industry.

Ninety-five per cent of the workers have lost one or more fingers,

Sure Thing Sportsmen

By SPECTATOR.

Those who appreciate the humor of the "Honest John" title adopted by a thousand Main Streets' thousand politicians will find an added source of entertainment in the alibis offered by defeated ring favorites. The sting of the trouncing, actually handed to the suckers who swallow the ballyhoo prepared by subsidized sports writers, is cleverly healed.

Swelling Swells.

Thus, the slight swelling noted in Jack Delaney's thumb after his unexpected defeat by Maloney last month became a fracture. And the light heavyweight's unexpectedly poor showing was due to worry over his wife's illness. When Tony Gibbons took the count in his bout with Gene Tunney in June, 1925, the upset was accounted for by the "fact" that one of Gibbons' children was ill. In an earlier fight with the champion, Dempsey, Gibbons' had stayed the limit. When Tunney kayoed Bartley Madden who had lasted with Harry Wills, sports writers proclaimed the "fact" that Madden's pugilistic star had outworn its brilliance. After a decent interval of "retirement" Bartley came back and recently defeated "Soldier" King.

Useless Bribe.

Recently the writer was in the office of a manager who had just returned from an up-state club where one of his meal-tickets had decisively trounced a local favorite son. The manager bemoaned the fact that he had been so uncertain of his protégés worth that he bribed the two judges to give him an edge in the event of a close battle.

Facts like these may be received with amazement by the unsophisticated. The Rialto and all local fight clubs buzz with talk of a similar nature. Albany knows all about it—Governor Smith makes an occasional gesture. But recall that the fair-haired boy of metropolitan politics,

WOMEN'S HOME WORK MAKES CHILD SLAVES

By Student in Workers School Journalism Class.

Sweated home sewing is cheating children of workers in New York and the suburbs of their schooling. Six year old Michael's teacher made this discovery on his visit to his home.

This bright little fellow had made a good start in school. However, after frequent absences he began to lag behind. In a few weeks he lost his standing altogether.

Sweat Shop Helper.

Answering the questions of Michael's sorely tried teacher, the mother said, "I keep him home to help with the baby."

"You see I must go after this work and take it back." She pointed to a huge pile of coat linings.

"Oh, I am so busy," she said, pass-

ing her hand distractedly over her head. "What with this sewing and the housework and all, I just can't always manage to get him ready."

All do Home Sewing.

"All the mothers in the neighborhood take home sewing from the factory," said the head teacher. "They have done it all the years I have been here. Why we had one family where the boys used to go to sleep in school. We found out that all these boys helped nightly with this work."

Stagger Under Bundles.

Michael's teacher has gotten used to the sight of women and children staggering along under a load of cut out clothing. This is work that the wives of workers can do and at the same time try to look after house and children.

IN THE BRITISH COAL MINES

(From a Worker Correspondent)

NOTE.—Copy of a letter sent from Mansfield, England, Jan. 25, 1927.

COMRADE.—Since I saw you in London last September many great changes have taken place. You will perhaps remember meeting me at the Headquarters of the Minority Movement, London. There we had dinner and had a talk with some Russian comrades who were at another table. After that we went to the Miners' Offices in Russell Square, where we parted—you were soon to leave for America, and I for Russia with the Miners' delegation.

I was much impressed by the conversation and now take the opportunity of telling you of conditions here.

Along with many other fighters, I am victimized, cannot get work anywhere, have been unemployed since last May 1st. I am getting no union benefits because we have no union funds. Unemployment benefits are stopped because we refused to take work 15 miles away at an old mine which is deep, wet, and hot, and a two and a half miles journey underground. On reaching the coal face it is found only two feet four inches thick. This would mean kneeling and sitting down to work in water. In addition, this pit starts to wind coal at 6 A. M. This would mean being in the pit yard by 5:30 A. M. To do this we should have to get out of bed at 3 A. M. and leave Mansfield not later than 4 A. M. For this we were to receive 11 shillings a day (approximately \$2.75) after spending 9 shillings (approximately \$2.25) each week on bus fare and 15 shillings (approximately \$3.75) for rent, and pits here are only working 2, 3, and 4 days a week. You can see the impossibility of accepting such work. Because we refused such a rotten offer, all benefits ceased.

Always Cutting.

The packer receives a little less. Day labor, relatively unskilled, is one less. The boss would cut from \$4 per day to \$3.50. The former wages may be a trifle higher than those paid in some other shingle districts but the increased cost of living in Gray's Harbor more than makes up the difference. Food is from 15 to 20 per cent higher than in Seattle.

High Rent.

A dilapidated four or five room house, unfurnished, will rent for \$22.50 per month. Water, light, etc., is extra. Board at one of the company hotels for single men is \$10.50 per week. The fact that most of the strikers now have to buy their groceries on credit boosts the living costs still higher. While the merchants thus far have extended credit freely there is a disposition now on the part of some of them to cut this off. Ninety per cent of the strikers are married men with families and the problem may become acute. The strikers are endeavoring to raise money locally but they need help from the unions in other cities. Have your union vote a monthly contribution at its next meeting and send same to International Shingle Weavers' Union, 305 Eighth St., Hoquiam, Wash., R. E. Lovelace, Treas.

In Appreciation of Ruthenberg's Services.

Editor, Daily Worker.—To show a small fraction of my appreciation for what our Comrade Ruthenberg did for my class (The Workers), I am sending \$1.00 for as many copies of his pamphlet "The Workers (Communist) Party" as you can afford. From a Class War Prisoner's Mother.—Mrs. Allora Merrick, Methuen, Mass., March 12, 1927.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers, giving their views on events of interest to workers. They should be brief, not over 200 or 300 words, carefully written. Do not resort to invective or abuse, but state your opinion clearly and concisely. Address all communications to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Girl Studies Effect of Alcohol



Wanda Blanchard, junior at Woodrow Wilson High School, Long Beach, Calif., is studying the effects of alcoholism and heredity in the rats of the biology department of the school. She is shown in the photo feeding Genevieve, white rat, the favorite pet of the department. The effect of alcohol stimulants on both the rats and their progeny is noted by the class members.

BOOKS

A WORKERS' PLAY.

"The Machine-Wreckers," by Ernst Toller. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. \$2. We have our poet of the revolution in Ernst Toller. Toller is the proletariat's own dramatist, writing with a burning pen of the workers' struggles and aspirations. He is no slinger of fine phrases or painter of pretty pictures, sitting aloof in a quiet room far from the fight and composing. No! Toller's finest works were written, seated on a hard stool behind steel prison bars. And he was behind those prison bars because of his active participation in the memorable revolutionary uprising in Germany during the Spartacus struggle. Surely a fine schooling for a revolutionary artist.

This play is a dramatic version of the uprising in 1812 of the English Luddites against the introduction of machinery in the weaving industry. Hundreds of weavers, skilled craftsmen with a trade, are thrown out of work and replaced by one "iron man." There is no more necessity for trained mechanics. Women and children can do their work for smaller wages and labor longer hours. The weavers strike in protest. Not only savagely exploited, but they feel their manhood has been insulted by this dumb iron monster, feelinglessly taking their places. The weavers are left to starve with all its attendant miseries. Their wives sell their bodies for a bread crust and their children begin to resemble bony skeletons. Finally they gather at the factory and in blind fury smash the machines and their leader who counsels patience and international organization. The military arrives with the usual results.

Here is red meat for a real Workers' Theatre. The play cries for expression. There are three or four scenes which will cause the blood of every worker to rush faster and his heart to beat madly. Come on you new playwrights in 52nd street; show us what you can do.

A. Resika.

STILL MORE ABOUT "THE NEW MASSES".

"It seems to me," writes Lawrence Williams, "that Benjamin Weiss in his letter about 'The New Masses' commits a flagrant injustice against the magazine. With all its faults, I don't think 'The New Masses' is one-tenth as black as he has painted it. He seems to be entirely oblivious to the difficulty of doing what 'The New Masses' has attempted to do and the courage that it requires to buck not merely a social and economic order, but a debased artistic sense that extends to the vast majority of the people who are hostile to the capitalist system.

I want to ask Mr. Weiss what he expects 'The New Masses' to do. Granted that Waldo Frank and Kreymborg are not proletarian writers (whatever that may be), can we suggest others who are more "proletarian"? Artists are not autonomous creatures, but the products of specific societies. 'The New Masses' has been attempting to function in a society which is not proletarian, and in that society it has been trying to discover proletarian tendencies. That these tendencies are frequently vague and obscure is not the fault of the magazine. And if certain writers who have no interest in the class struggle deliberately write in a manner that seems sympathetic and succeed in imposing on the editors of 'The New Masses,' it is the writers who have dishonored themselves and their art, not the magazine.

"I agree with Mr. Weiss that there should have been something about China in the last issue and that there should be a more unified expression and support of specific working-class struggles. But this doesn't mean that discussions of sex are irrelevant and fatuous. The fact that sex has been overwritten in novels and vulgarized in the tabloids doesn't mean that it is unimportant. It seems to me that any discussion of a new social and economic order must make some provision for a reorientation of the relations between the sexes, which are at present so large an extent based on the conception of private property. Perhaps the editors phrased it rather pedantically when they called it "the correct revolutionary proletarian attitude towards sex," but that doesn't invalidate the discussion itself.

"Personally 'The New Masses' has meant a great deal to me and I should hate to see it cease publication. There is no magazine in the country like it."

CELEBRATING WITH THE AMBASSADORS.

It is highly probable that the two million six hundred thousand readers of the SATURDAY EVENING POST are beyond regeneration; that the psyche of these readers corresponds in level to the bilge and pie-in-the-sky material contained in its pages, but it may be instructive to make a brief examination of the species of canard gobblets and sinkers by the more ignorant of the farmers, and that portion of the wage slaves which has deluded itself into a belief that it has something in common with the capitalists. A very recent splurge on the Nicaragua question by the disciple of Kelloggism, Richard Washburn Child, who, unless I am greatly mistaken, at one time served as an ambassador from these states, will serve in this instance.

Mr. Child makes a long-winded and platitudinous rejection of the accusation that Kellogg & Co. are imperialists, with ears straining to hear the clink of golden kate jingled in the hands of Morgan & Co. Any intelligent person who has escaped the obviously capitalistic curriculum in our public schools will have only a snort of disgust for the Rev. Child. For, after several thousand words, we are only more convinced that Kellogg and Cal are imperialists.

He wants us to take particular notice of the facts. That alone, he intimates, would convince one that the Saint from Minnesota is a humane and far-seeing gentleman. What the facts are is common knowledge to nearly every one by now. He also asks the two million six hundred thousand readers of the Post if we want to see a foreign country controlling the Latin-American states. In his tremendous effort to make a good case for Cal he raises the dubious red herring of a foreign nation only too willing to grab control of these Latin states. Of course terrible Bolshieism is also working its insidious propaganda. . . . We must, he urges, even protect the citizens of these republics when the republic itself arms. He accuses Mexico of supporting a revolution in Nicaragua, by sending arms and